RELIGIOUS INTELLIGINGE.

The Conventions in Different Parts of the Union ko., &c., &c.

The Trial of Bishop Doane and the Celebration in London.

The Episcopal Recorder states that Bishop McCoskry of Michigan, has paid a visit to Presiding Bishop Chase, at his residence in Illinois, for the purpose of requesting him to change the time appointed for the trial of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. The presiding bishop has acceded to this request, in order that the American Episcopate may be represented at the approaching jubilee services of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospal in Foreign Parts, to be held in Wesiminster Abbey during the month of June. Bishops Be Lancey. of Western New York, and McCoskry, of Michigan, the delegates appointed at the recent Council of Bishops, in this city, are expected to sail, therefore, in the steamer Atlantic, which leaves this port to-day for Liverpool. The trial of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has been postponed, by order of the presiding Bishop, until October next.

The Episcopal Convention at Newark, N. J.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, May 27.]

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention and lay organized yesterday aftermoon, at 4½ o'clock.

Rev. Andrew B. Patterson was chosen secretary.

Mr. P. remarked that he had declined last year because he had differed with the Bishop on questions of policy. Perhaps the same reasons should have made him decline this time. But other questions had come up, and in accepting it, he wished to say that he considered it as a great confidence; that he entirely sympathized with the Bishop in his painful position, and was ready to assist him.

ready to assist him.

The Cemmittee on New Parishes reported favorably to the admission of the following churches:—St. John's, Dover; St. John's, Camden; Church of the Holy Trinty, Bergen. They also reported that they had no papers relative to Christ Church, Newark, which was again referred 25 them, with power to examine if the papers were properly presented two years ago.

A resolution to admit Christ Church, Newark, into the Convention was agreed to.

The Busior their necessate to deliver the annual address, relative to the occurrences within the dioese during the past year. He alluded to the successful address, relative to the occurrences within the dioese during the past year. He alluded to the successful indictations of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, at Somerville, which had produced a church that was to be conserved the past year. He alluded to the successful indictations of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, at Somerville, which had produced a church that was to be conserved the same results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On June 19th, here has me results might be produced. On September 20th, he presided at the second commencement of Hurlington Coliges, when the Rev. Mr. P. Stickney was induced into the rectorship. On November 1st he was present and assisted at the second commencement of Hurlington College, when the Rev. Mr. P. Stickney was induced into the rectorship. On November 1st he was present and assisted at the beginning of a usage which he regards as valuable and plous. Each one of the alumin determined to plant a tree on that day, and after services they went

The Convention then adjourned to \$\nu_2\$ A. 21.

THURBDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A long debate occurred at the opening of the convention this morning, on amending the minutes so as to include a history of all the transactions of yesterday; the metal mode of recording heretofore being to state only such resolutions as were voted on by ayes and mays. Durathe amendment of the minutes in this manner, the

cion this morning, on amending the minutes so as to insula mode of recording heretofore being to state only such resolutions as were voted on by ayes and nays. During the amendment of the minutes in this manner, the convention went into a baliot for a Standing Committee of the Diocese, and the following were elected:—

Rev. Messrs. Finch, Henderson, Williams, and Rankin, of the clergy, and Messrs. J. J. Spencer, J. C. Garthwaite, C. C. Stratton, and E. B. D. Ogdan, of the laity.

The convention then ballotted for deputies to the general couvention, and the following were elected:—

Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Watson, Southard, and Stubbs; and of the laity, Messrs. D. B. Ryall, J. W. Miller, Harvey Acrison, and Wm. Wright.

Supplementary Delegates—Rev. Messrs. Henderson, Williams, Putnam, and Thompson; and of the laity, Messrs. J. W. Condit, J. J. Chetwoot, J. H. Wakefield, and T. B. Hoffman.

Rev. Mr. Southard rose to submit the report of the committee on the procentment. He had never approached any subject in his life with feelings of such intense solemnity. The conguittee had their responsibility to the convention, the correct, the bishops, God, and the world. The committee had brought to the subject an intense application, without bitterness or party feeling. They had come to an unanimous conclusion that the reference was right that the announcement of such a momentous fact by the Bishop as that he had been presented for trial, was sufficient to be taken up by the convention. They differed from the opinion that we had nothing to do with it since the bishops had taken it up.

They felt that when their father had been assailed, the conventiou should consider the matter; they felt that although there were three bishops, there was also one in the dlooses of New Jersey, an independent body; they felt that their judgment, which they had pronounced at the special convention, when only the letter of the Bishop was before them, was not sufficient. Since then new matters had come before us. A presentment had been made to the p

We hold then, as a sommittee, for all these reasons, we are bound to take this matter up, as our right, and not only that, but now, for the first time, our duty. The report recommends a committee of seven lay members, to expositude by bailot, for investigating each and every one of these charges. This would have been the preferred action long ago, if the right, manly, and proper course had been taken, and the objects had been the clearing of his character from the imputations on it—the peace of the diocess, and the glory of the church and of God. They think that this will satisfy every man who only wishes to ascertain the truth, and moreover to support the rights, the dignity, the honor, and the ploty of the shurch in this State. He wished all who had been instrumental in drawing up these charges would take part in the investigation.

The report was then read, embracing substantially the ideas remarked on above. It expressed entire confidence in the Bishop, recommended the committee as above, and offered a resolution to hold an adjourned meeting to receive the report of the investigating committee.

The adoption of the resolutions presented by the committee was discussed with great animation and eloquence till half-past two clock, when the convention adjourned without taking the question. The principal points involved were, whother the convention had now the right to institute an investigation, since the bishops had ordered a trial, or whether it would be an interference with their authority; whether the convention had now the right to institute an investigation, since the bishops had ordered a trial decreased with numerous incidental questions, which were raised by Judge Ogden, in favor of the resolutions, and Meesars. James and Cortlandt Parker against them.

The Religious Anniversation is Received.

The Religious Anniversaries in Boston.

[From the Boston Herald, 27th inst.]

The Universatist General. Report Association.—
This association commenced its session on Tuesday morning, William Pope. Esq. in the chair. During the day there were several discussions relating to the operations of the society, and enlarging its usefulness. The meetings are well attended, and harmonious.

General Newstern Parties and the seal content of the seal content

lection was next taken up. The venerable Dr. Beech made a stirring address in furtherance of the objects the society, after which the congregation separated.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

DECISION BY HON. JUDGE MITCHELL.

May 27.—Charles A. Davis and others vs. A. S. Garr, administrator of Celin Mitchell.—An action was commenced in the Superior Court, in September, 1845. against the defendant, as administrator, on three notes, made by the intestate on the 2th of April. 1837. The defendant put in a variety of pleas. Among others, the statute of limitation—a set eff in favor of the intestate, and that the plaintiffs, who were described as trustees, had ceased to be trustees. An issue of fact was joined as to the set off and the other pleas ended in demurrers, which were found in favor of the plaintiffs. A reference was ordered, by consent, in February, 1846, as to the issue of fact, and to assess the damages of the plaintiffs. For these are ported in that year in favor of the plaintiffs, for the sum of \$10.843 83, on which judgment was entered in January term of 1847. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment was affirmed in both courts. The defendant new says that, after judgment was given in favor of the plaintiffs or the bands for the purchase of which the notes were given, were seld by the plaintiffs, and bought in by the company. The judgment to which he refers was given in February. 46, and after that he consented to re-reference, and on the reference the amount which the lands brought on the resale was credited to the defendant, so as to reduce just so much of the account, but to allow judgment to be entered against him in that Court, and then try his chance in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals to reverse that judgment. He now asks to open all the pleadings, and allow him to plead anew. It is too late, and he has delayed too long in his application to be allowed so extraordinary a favor. From the facts stated, it would seem most likely that the defendant concluded that the facts which he would now introduce would constitute no defence, and therefore would not trust his defence to them; and in that

Infidel Philosophy .- Letter from Fannie Lee BROOKLYN, May 26th.

MR. EDITOR:—

Having just read in your paper, for to-day, the remarks, under the caption "Infidel Philosophy." I wish to state to the public through the same medium—that, standing on the platform of science, in all its departments, I am able and ready, not only to refute all the assertions against every dectrine taught in my lecture of last Sunday, but, further, to substantiate them. As a Christian missionary, my engagements are too numerous and labors too arduous, to spend precious time in a newspaper contreversy—but at any place, will meet the advocates of theories, whother of the clergy or laity, and give a candid audience fair opportunity to decide on which side are the "visionaries." Yours, for the truth, respectfully, Fannie Less Townsend.

Cincinnati Vineyards.—During the last year 75,000 bottles of sparkling Catawbs were prepared at the cellars of N. Longworth. Cincinnati; during the coming season he expects to have 100,000 bottles prepared. The sparkling wince require fifteen to twenty mouths to ripon. G. & P. Rogen bottled last year 26,000, and expect this merman & Co., devote their catire attention to still wines, and intend to put up 80,000 hottles this year. Their wines are of the first quality. Corneau & Song prepare still and sparkling wines—they sold tast year, 10,000 bottles, and their husiness is rapidly increasing,—Cincinnati Gazette, 23d inst.

Medicine Jenny Mad Gol returble to see : for Frederick, In the Asiantia. How ton give

Green to Research 28.

Sing—Though this is not the first concise on which I harv ventured to softens the Proticest of the Tailed Bistes on a subject of heartfulls latered to neglect and to many, yet I should have hesitated to obtained any array of the control of the protice o

the ice in winter or spring weather. Hundreds of miles of occast have been thus examined. Lastly, we derive infinite comforts from the proofs which the late expeditions have given us, that considerable resources exist in these northern portions of the Arctic regions, which have now been approached, for the support of human life, and very satisfactory, also, is the additional experience gained in confirmation of all former evidence, that the Arctic climate is in itself favorable to health, and that the loss of life attending the expeditions is, in spite of all the risks and accidents is idential to them, far less than the average of mortality in any other quarter of the globe. With these facts before us, and with no proof or even sign of any sudden calamity having overtaken them and cut short their progress, it seems not presumptuous, but within the bounds of a reasonable and modest calculation of probabilities, to conclude that the lost ravigators have only not been found because they were already beyond the reach of the efforts which have been made to come upon their track, limited as their efforts have hilberto been to the duration of a single season. The discevery ships were years shead of all their pursuers, and while the latter had advanced hardly beyond the starting post, they were struggling toward to goal. If misfortune has indeed overwhelmed them—and how should I dare refuse to believe in such a possibility! it has been in the strenuous and ardent pursuit of their duty, and not in the carly and thind abandomment of it—as they would seem to imply—who gratuitously suppose that our brave countrymen turned back at the end of a single winter, and perished on their way home. It was the known determination of my husband, (and is recorded by him in his last letters from the borders of the ice, to renew his attempts year after year, and if folled in one direction to try another.

Surely these brave, determined men will never be abandoned to their fate! Surely the sentiment which resounded lately in the festival

ments. It is only by having the same objects in view as the original expedition, and pursuing it with the same steadfast perseverance, that we can hope to solve the mystery.

Hitherto our efforts have scarcely advanced beyond the threshold of the fleid of search: the gates of entrance and egress have been besteged. All the intervening space—many degrees of longitude in extent have never been entered or looked at. I ventured to allude to the extreme interest and importance of this question to England and America, in a geographical and scientific point of view, and to deprecate the loss of opportunities which will nover occur again, probably, in the present century. It is to other motives, however, and to a deeper and holior feeling than the love of glory, or the thirst for knowledge, that I trust, when the image rises before me of your national flag again floating in peaceful union with ours on the Arctic seas—of your dauntless skips again gloriously competing with our own on the same common ground of search, or boldly striking out some entirely new and untiried course by which to attain the one object.

I know that my surest ground of hope is in the prompting of a great people's humanity towards the suffering and foriorn navigators of the same race and language as themselves, and in their generous sympathy with mourning relatives and friends. For myself, I need not say neither the acquisition and advancement of science, nor even the glory of my country is the impulse which moves me. I seek only the rescue of a beloved husband and of his brave and devoted companions and followers, many of whom are my friends—all of whom are my grountry men. When I saw them depart, full of self-devotion and enthusiasm. I promised myself, if need should ever be, to strive to save them, and I know that in the midst of their severest sufferings, in the extremity of that sickness of the heart which arises from hope deferred, they cannot but remember the half, uttered words unheard by my husband, which revealed the purpose of my heart

Tree bon spouting. I've been speuting.

I've bon spouting. I've been speuting.

I've bon spouting. I've been speuting.

I've bon spouting. Which is sprouting.

In some few weak and foolish pates.

For admittance, for admittance,
I made 'em buy a Hung'ry bend;
A mere pittance a mere pittance,
For folks who of speeches are so founds
I've been selling, I've been selling,
My Hungary bonds—aina rags;
There's no telling, there's no telling,
What lots of cash they've brought my bags! In low cunning, in low cunning, Even the Yankees I go beyond; For when dunning, for when dunning, My gudgeon balt was—Hung'ry bond

My gudgeon balt was—Hung'ry bond.
Which was gammon, which wes gammon,
You need not, friends, by me be told;
But whon "crammin." but when "crammin."
The folks, I swore "they're good as geld."
Rich in blarney, rich in blarney,
I dealt it out in "accents aweet;"
Fron Kilfarney, e'en Kilfarney,
Must own I can't, e'en there, be beat!

I have well drugg'd. I have well drugg'd, Each city with appropriate pill, And have well hugged, and have well hugged, Those that put money in my till.

Those tost put money in my till.

I've asserted. I've asserted

The Yankees are no "power on earth;"

I's diverted, it's diverted;

But who cares even Rennett's mirth?

I've been telling, I've been telling

These folks 'twas time they shoulder'd gun;

And they're yelling, and they're yelling

Stuff in my ears 'bout Washington!

An old woman, an old woman, Quite out of date in State affairs; There's no human, there's no human Being for his "twiddle twaddle" car I've been kissing. I've been kissing
Ugly old women 'gainst my will—
Thus not missing, thus not missing,
Any good chance my purse to fill.
I've been coaxing, I've been coaxing
"The Peoples" for "material aid;"
That in loaxing, that in hoaxing,
That I'll be beat I'am not afraid.

That I'll be beat I'am not atraid.

Pro made stumping, I've made atumping Speeches, till I have become quite hoarse, And told thumping, and told thumping. Fibs—when it suited me—of course.

In Great Britain, in Great Britain I call'd monarchy man's best boon; But as "fittin," but as "fittin," When I came here I chang'd my tune.

When I came here I chang'd my tune.
And Ward Beecher, and Ward Beecher,
Who "gift of gab," like me, has got,
Was my teacher, was my teacher,
To find "the peoples" teader spot.
The old story, the old story,
Bout buying muskets was "a hum;"
"Tis my glory, "tis my glory,
I can, with art, o'er people come.

It was requir'd, it was requir'd Some proof for what their cash was spent, So I desir'd, so I desir'd, This false report should have full vent! Now, mes amis, now mes amis,
When this "no power on earth" I leave,
Twixt you and me. 'twikt you and me.
I shall laugh well—' within my sleeve."

For my speeches, for my speeches,
Have feather'd well. for life, my nest;
This plain teaches, this plain teaches,
The humbug trade's by far the best.
I shall pecket, I shall pocket,
All the l'argent—of that be sure—
For the docket. for the docket
I struck 'gainst Hung'ry—and I was peer!
May, 1852.

Is struck 'gainst Hung'ry—and I was poor!

MAY, 1852.

The Coming out of Jenny Lind's Last,

SOME DOGGREL ON THE SCENES BY MUD AND FOR

AT THE BATTERY GATE.

BY THE MAN OVER THE MEAT SHOP.

What has happen'd? What's the matter!

See the people! What a rush!

How they tug, and haul, and crush!

Pulling, squeezing, and a tearing,

Edglog, elbowing, and swearing,

In a manner, style, and way.

As if their wits were all satray;

While the weather, in a vapor,

Shrouds each corporation taper—

'As likewise the gener'l caper

Which the people fall are cutting

In the mizzie, drizzle, spluttering;

What a zig zag odd commotion,

Like a cross waved, bother'd ocean,

By the four winds knock'd about,

Sideways, all ways, in-side out!

Fog above and mud below,

Lamps all misty in a row,

Like a set of wai'ry blear eyes,

Plac'd along in reg'lar series;

Guiters in a state horrific,

To the badies quite terrific,

Fill'd with unctuous, eivic matter,

Which the wheels on all sides splatter.

Such a mongy scene chaotic!

Yankee mixed up with assie,

"Foreign alis and native graces"

Case's by Jowi in comic places.

Short man, with his spread umbrella,

Scrapses a tall one on the "smeller,"

Tall man, with his cane stuck out,

Founds a short one on the snout—

Short and long begin to swear.

But 'tis no use swearing there.

Blowsy wemen in a flury,

Urges on in has'e ans hurry;

Fat man, with his cheeks distended,

Labk man, lean as slender lath,

Makes his way by any nath. Puffs along with paunch extended; Lank man, lean as slender lath, Lank man, lean as slender lath,
Makes his way by any path;
Tip top sprig ef ton and fashion,
Fells into a lively passion,
As a John with his witp,
Trips his fine meanchied Hp,
Trips his fine his woundy sere;
Spooney young man with his programme,
Hecktons driyer in a bad jam;
Driver, with a lock that's queer,
Squints at Star that's standing near;
"Troy, sit, can't the stage come here?"
Says that youth to Star, austeres,
"No, sit, you must go to it, sir; "No, sir, you must go to it. sir;
It can't come a single bit, single bar'd breeches, huge brimm'd hat,
Can't exactly ree thro' that.
But looks silly and quite flat.
How, the diu and clamor 's rising
In a way that's most surprising;
Anxious mether sharply cries,
Anxious mether sharply cries,
Anxious mether sharply cries,
Anxious mether sharply cries,
It can't ca

Twould be curious, just to know What horses think of all this go; While they're backward, forward driven This way tugged and that—by beaven,

Up Broadway like a tornado!
What an uproar! what a clatter!
"What has happened? what's the matte
Ask a man, with mouth agape,
of a rough one near the gate;
"Why, the concerts are all up, sir,
And the Lind has gone to aup, sir,
All the singing now is past, sir,
And 'dear' Jenny's done at last, sir,
And 'dear' Jenny's done at last, sir,
And shaint bagged the yaller duat, sir,"

Letter from Henry Clay.
MENOIR OF THE LATE CHANGELOR WYTHE, O

much more pleasing style of composition. The high consideration in which Mesers, Pendicton and Wythe were both hisd, was often evinced by the distinguished honors and eminest offices which they received from their parent State. It was particularly exhibited in the organization of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the Enited States, when Mr. Pendicton was appointed to preside over the body, and Mr. Wythe to preside over the Convention—the Constitution having been considered and discussed in Committee of the Whole, the Convention—the Constitution having been considered and discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wythe's personal appearance and his personal kabits were plain, simple and unostentatious. His countenance was full of bigindness and benevolence, and I think he made, in his salutation of others the most graceful low that I swer witnessed. A little bent by age, he generally wore a gray coating, and when walking, earried a cane. Even at this moment, after the lapse of more than half a century since I hast saw him, his image is distinctly engraved on my mind. During my whole acquaintance with him, he constantly abstained from the use of all animal food. It is painful and melancholy to reflect, that a man so pure, so upright, so virtuous, so learned, so distinguished and beloved, should have mit with an unnatural death. The event did not escer until several years after I emigrated from Richmond to the State of Kentucky, and of course I am not able, from personal knowledge, to relate any of the circumstances which attended it. Of these, however, I obtained such authentic information as to leave no doubt in my mind as to the manner of its occurrence. He had a grandnephow, a youth, searcely, I believe, of mature age, to whom, by his last will and testament, written by me upon his dictation before my departure from Richmond, after emancipating his slaves, he deviced the greater part of his estate. That youth polaoned him and others—black members of his bousehold—by putting arsente into a pot in

Naval Court Martial

Mayal Court Martial.

[From the Norfolk Beacon, May 25.]

The naval general court martial assembled yesterday, at eleven o'clock, on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The following officers compose the court, viz.—Commodore David Compo, President.
Commodore Charles W. Skimer; Captains Issae Mayo, William M. Armstrong, Charles Boarman, French Forrest; Commanders John L. Sanders, David G. Farragut, John Rudd; and Lieutenants G. G. Williamson and Robert B. Pegram, members.
Richard H. Baker, Jr., Judge Advocate.
The court simply organized yesterday and adjourned. The court simply organized yesterday and adjourned. The cose of Lioutenant De Camp, charged with disobedience of orders, and drawing his sword on his superior officer, will be the first takon up.
We understand that Commander Pettigru is to be tried on a charge preferred by Rauben Withers, a citizen of the United States. It is stated that the authorities of San Francisco and offered a reward of \$3.000 for the arrest of Withers, who was charged with a murder, committed in San Francisco, and that he was arrested in the port of Mazatian, in Mexico, by the order of the American Commander Pettigru, carried to San Francisco, and delivered up to the civil authorities of that city. The gracemen of the charge is that Commander Pettigru obtained possession of the person of Withers by faisely represented, that Withers was a deserter from the American service, and that he was prompted in this action by the hope or expectation of receiving the reward of \$3.000, but it is not charged that the reward was received by Commander Pettigru.

Taxewell Taylor, Saq., of this city, we learn, appears as counsel for Commander Pettigru.

CONTRIBUTION FROM SAVANNAH TO THE WASHvannah have resolved to contribute \$100 annually to the National Washington Monument, until sufficient is colThe Affair of the Brig Lucy Watts in Gr —Arrest of a Part of the Grow by a Spanish Authorities.

Spanish Authorities,
We ware waited on yesterday merning by the Gaptal
of the brig Luay Watte, who gave us a full accounted
the conduct of the Spanish authorities in foreity depuiving him of three of his crew, while his vessel tay in
the port of Sagua in Grando. Partial accounts of the
matter have already appeared in the journain of this stay
but in view of the importance of the subject, and he
the purpose of awakening the attention of the sutherities
to the protection of our vessels in foreign ports, we give
Captain Watta' own statement of the entire transaction.

It appears from this, that the brig Luoy Watte left the
port of New York on the 21th of March, with a crew of
eight hands, for Segua is Grande, in Gubs. She had
been lying there twenty days, when, on the 28th of Assil.

And don't design the paider dust, set?

If the bind langed the spaider dust, set?

Letter from Henry Clay.

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Letter from Henry Clay.

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MI Dan Ris – Shall are all the been lying there twenty days, when, on the 23th of Apell, while the brig was taking in her cargo, the captain of want tag brig was taking in her cargo, the captain of the port went on board with some officers, and took into custody one of the crew, on the pica that he had con-essed himself to be a desorter from a Spanish man-of-war. This man had shipped in New York under the

loaded of proceed to sea without them. He wrote to the Commandante, and informed him that I was detained, and that I should be obliged to make a protest for damages. The answer he received was, that the authority which took these men out, was competent to take men from the vessel of any nation, and that I had better not make any protest against it, or I might myself be taken from my vessel, put under arrest, and sent to Havana.

I take the opportunity of writing by the first vessel which leaves this port, making known my situation. I do not know whether I shall be able to procure other seamen to navigate my vessel, and I have been told through the Consular Agent, that my men will not be sent on board again, and that before I can proceed to sea, I must pay the expenses of the arrest and imprisonment of those men. I have made my protest here, and have as witnesses, the masters of many American vessels now loading in this port. Most respectfully, your ob't servant, On the sixth of May the Vice Consul forwarded to

men. I have and my protest here, and have as which neares, the masters of many American vessels now loading in this port. Most respectfully, your ob't servant, ROBERT G. WATTS.

On the sixth of May the Vice Consul forwarded to Captain Watts the following communication:—

Sagua La Grander, May 6, 1852.

Capt. R. G. Watts, or Brig Lucy Watts, Sagua Bay:

Sir.—Immediately on learning that your men had been taken out of your vessel, by the commander of this port, I addressed a letter to that functionary, telling him that you had notified me that the act had been done contrary to your wishes, also without any knowledge of mine, and that you wished them restored as you could neither load your vessel, nor continue your voyage without them, and stating, at the same time, that you protested against whomever it concerned, and claimed damages for the loss it might be to you.

In his reply he states to me that he took these three men out of the vessel on account of ill treatment they had received on board and that he is responsible for any disorders which may take place in the harbor, on board of a vessel of any nation. Furthermore, he remarks that one of the saliors had acknowledged himself a deserter from a Spanish man-of-war, and he recommends you not to make a protest of any kind, or he may be obliged to meet you, and send you to Havans.

In a second letter he requires me to procure from you the chests of these mariners, and to place them at his disposal, and wishes me to ship, by whatever other vessel that may be going to the United States, two of these men. I understand verbally, that the remaining man is to be sent to Havana, though there has been no examination or depositions taken to ascertain the truth of his statement, as to his being a deserter from the Spanish fag. I have done what lay in my power in support of your wishes, particularly as I consider that your rights have been infringed on. Still I am powerless to do more for you than to certify to your protest, and make the facts known to the Consul of this d

have before you are allowed to proceed to sea, some expenses to pay, on nocount of these men. Yery truly yours.

JAMES H. WEST, Acting Vice Consul.

Captain Watts was, through these means, detained in Sagua la trande for five days, being unable to procure hands for the voyage or to load his vessel. On the tends of May, he filed his claim at the U.S. Consulate, for the sum of \$219, expenses which he had been put to in consequence of this act of the Spanish authorities. Of this sum, \$26 had been paid by him for the expenses of the arrest and imprisonment of his men. He sailed from the harbor on the 11th; but his vessel having run ashore, he was again boarded by the Captain of the Port, who demanded the payment of a further sum, for the expenses of the three men's imprisonment, and refused to permit him to go to sea until this claim should be satisfied. He was accordingly forced to submit to this latter imposition also, although his vessel had been cleared from the Oustom House, and had her papers on board. The Vice Consmander of this port, twenty dollars and twenty-five contact this demand:—

Sacua La Shande, May 11. 1852.

This is to certify, that I have this day paid to the Commander of this port, twenty dollars and twenty-five contact according to his receipt, for the maintenance of mariners belonging to the brig Lucy Watts, while in prison—said mariners being taken from said vessel by the orders at the Commander of the Port, after the vessel is cleared from the Custom House, and ready for sea, with her papers on board; and that I pay it to prevent the vessel from being stopped on her voyage, as she is not allowed to proceed to sea until it is settled.

Captain Watts reached this port a few days since and now requires that the conduct of the Spanish functionaries. As above detailed, shall be examined into, that imay be decided whether such a visition of the rights of American vessels is to be tolerated, and whether the authorities of foreign countries are to be henceforth at liberty to exercise the right of se

Number of Assivate.—The number of arrivate at the port of New York, on Wednesday, amounted to ninoty-seven. Of these there were seven ships, six harks, seventeen brigs, and sixty-seven schooners. Twenty-eight of them were from foreign ports.